

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The receipts of cotton at New Orleans since 1864, together with its value, are given as follows:

Year.	Receipts.	Value.
1864	1,444,770	\$4,400,000
1865	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1866	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1867	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1868	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1869	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1870	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1871	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1872	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1873	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1874	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1875	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1876	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1877	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1878	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1879	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1880	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1881	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1882	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1883	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1884	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1885	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1886	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1887	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1888	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1889	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1890	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1891	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1892	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1893	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1894	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1895	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1896	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1897	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1898	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1899	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1900	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1901	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1902	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1903	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1904	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1905	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1906	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1907	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1908	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1909	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1910	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1911	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1912	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1913	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1914	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1915	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1916	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1917	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1918	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1919	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1920	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1921	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1922	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1923	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
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1931	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
1932	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
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2068	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
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2095	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
2096	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
2097	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
2098	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
2099	1,750,000	\$5,250,000
2100	1,750,000	\$5,250,000

The exports of cotton from New Orleans during the commercial year to the following places:

Place.	Exports.
New York	144,100
Great Britain	81,200
France	7,700
Spain	1,300
Other ports	251
Total	237,400

The following is the cotton statement of Mobile to the 25th ult.:

Stock on hand September 1, 1864.	Received subsequently.	Total.
15,000	70,618	85,618

From being the strongest stock on the list it has become the weakest. The general market is divided as to whether the fall is due to sales by the speculative director and his party, or more particularly to outside influences. But in any case it is well understood that the former bid clique are at the best looking on without making any effort to sustain the stock. Under these circumstances the bears are disposed to sell it down, and weak holders to close their contracts in disgust. It does not seem likely that the general market will sympathize actively with the downward course of this particular stock so long as money continues as easy as it is at present.

The bank statement indicates increasing activity in the money market, but call loans are made freely at 6 a per cent. The increase in loans of \$2,795,472 is partly due to the increase of business on the Stock Exchange last week, and the decrease of \$98,147 in the deposits to withdrawals of \$688,708 in specie is traceable to remittances to buy cotton and other property in the Southern country.

There is a prospect of the loan for funding certificates of indebtedness and interest-bearing notes being placed on the market within a short time, and it is understood that the bonds into which these floating securities will be funded at par, with the accrued interest allowed, will be five-twentieths, bearing the usual rate of six per cent interest.

The gold market was remarkably steady at 144 1/2 till near the close of business, when it sold at 144 1/2. Foreign exchange was quiet, and bankers' sterling at sixty days was quoted at 109 1/2.

The petroleum stock market was moderately active at the first hour. Webster closed 6c. lower than at the same time on Saturday. Buchanan Farm 1c. higher. Petroleum stock and bonds were unchanged. At the second hour Petroleum stock closed at \$9.00 (b. 3), Webster \$1.08, Cherry Run 50c., Manhattan 25c., and Union Stock \$2.75.

The adjourned meeting of bank officers to take into consideration the proposed plan for the redemption of country national bank notes at New York, Boston or Philadelphia will be held at the Clearing House at two o'clock to-morrow. The country banks, it is needless to say, are opposed to this system of redemption, which would compel them to constantly keep balances at one of the financial centres named; but the banks in these three cities (excepting those with country bank accounts) are, as may be readily supposed, anxious that it should be carried into effect. They claim that at present, while they are compelled to take country national bank notes on deposit, demand may be made upon them for the payment of checks in greenbacks, and they urge that the redemption system will impose a heavy check upon the country banks disposed to increase their circulation and reap the maximum of profit from the minimum of investment, regardless of the safety of the funds entrusted to them. Although the national currency is guaranteed the redemption of the notes by the sale of the securities deposited against them with the Treasury, and in the event of the latter not realizing sufficient to pay the notes off at par the Treasury has a lien upon the property of any bank that may have failed, it is nevertheless possible for national banks to degenerate into irresponsible institutions so far as their general liabilities are concerned. By the adoption of the rule, however, of each country bank keeping a balance at one of the three centres, in default of which its notes would fall to a discount, less scope would be afforded for mismanagement, and weak points would be more likely to show themselves on the surface of its affairs.

Of the 1,643 banks established under the national system, 1,000 have selected New York, Boston and Philadelphia as places of redemption for their notes, while 207 have selected Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh and other provincial points. This leaves 312 banks which have made no selection whatever. It is believed by not a few that if this system is adopted it will be a blow struck at the national banking system, and at first sight that would appear to be the general impression and the natural inference. It will have the effect of localizing, in a limited sense, the national bank circulation, whereas it ought to be general; and herein is revealed a defect in the National Currency act, which makes national bank notes a legal tender from one national bank to another, but not from national banks to the public. But even if the projected action should prove the entering wedge to various important measures, it cannot be said that it is a step towards arresting the evil tendency towards overbanking which at present prevails, and which threatens serious consequences to the country in the end.

Mr. W. F. Fessenden, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate, was in town to-day.

The following figures compare the last weekly statement of the New York Associated Banks with the returns of the previous week:

Item.	September 5.	September 12.
Loans	\$214,189,842	\$214,189,842
Deposits	180,316,511	179,531,811
Reserves	14,448,527	14,738,824
Legal tenders	56,075,712	56,075,712
Circulation	5,609,175	5,814,142

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Item.	Change.
Increase in loans	\$2,795,472
Decrease in deposits	98,147
Increase in legal tenders	60,000
Increase in circulation	304,967

The transactions of the Clearing House for the week compare as follows with the business of the previous week:

Item.	September 5.	September 12.
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 5.	\$395,083,078	\$395,083,078
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 12.	15,044,120	15,044,120
Balances for the week ending Sept. 5.	17,976,001	17,976,001

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:

Item.	Amount.
Receipts for customs	\$483,000
Total receipts	\$483,000
Payments	\$483,000
Subscriptions to government loan	180